

voucher submitted for such expenses is accompanied by documentation, and the voucher is certified by the properly designated staff member and approved by the Chairman or elected Senate Officer. The designation of such staff members for certification shall be done by means of a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration. "Official expenses," for the purposes of these regulations, means ordinary and necessary business expenses in support of a committee's or administrative office's official duties.

Section 2. Such documentation should consist of invoices, bills, statements, receipts, or other evidence of expenses incurred, and should include ALL of the following information:

- a) date expense was incurred;
- b) the amount of the expense;
- c) the product or service that was provided;
- d) the vendor providing the product or service;
- e) the address of the vendor; and
- f) the person or office to whom the product or service was provided.

Expenses being claimed should reflect only current charges. Original copies of documentation should be submitted. However, legible facsimiles will be accepted.

Section 3. Official expenses of \$50 or less must either be documented or must be itemized in sufficient detail so as to leave no doubt of the identity of, and the amount spent for, each item. However, hotel bills or other evidence of lodging costs will be considered necessary in support of per diem expenses and cannot be itemized.

Section 4. Documentation for services rendered on a contract fee basis shall consist of a contract status report form available from the Disbursing Office. However, other expenses authorized expressly in the contract will be subject to the documentation requirements set forth in these regulations.

Section 5. No documentation will be required for the following expenses:

- a) salary reimbursement for compensation on a "When Actually Employed" basis;
- b) reimbursement of official travel in a privately owned vehicle;
- c) foreign travel expenses incurred by official congressional delegations, pursuant to S. Res. 179, 95th Congress, 1st session;
- d) expenses for receptions of foreign dignitaries, pursuant to S. Res. 247, 87th Congress, 2nd session, as amended; and
- e) expenses for receptions of foreign dignitaries pursuant to Sec. 2 of P.L. 100-71 effective July 11, 1987.

Section 6. In special circumstances, the Committee on Rules and Administration may require documentation for expenses incurred of \$50 or less, or authorize payment of expenses incurred in excess of \$50 without documentation.

Section 7. Cash advances from the Disbursing Office are to be used for travel and petty cash expenses only. No more than \$5000 may be outstanding at one time for Senate committees or administrative offices, unless otherwise authorized by law or resolution, and no more than \$300 of that amount may be used for a petty cash fund. The individual receiving the cash advance will be personally liable. The Committee on Rules and Administration may, in special instances, increase these non-statutory limits upon written request by the Chairman of that committee and proper justification.

Section 8. Documentation of petty cash expenses shall be listed on an official petty cash itemization sheet available from the Disbursing Office and should include ALL of the following information:

- a) date expense was incurred;
- b) amount of expense;
- c) product or service provided; and
- d) the person incurring the expense (payee).

Each sheet must be signed by the Senate employee receiving cash and an authorizing official (i.e., someone other than the employee(s) authorized to certify vouchers). Original receipts or facsimiles must accompany the

itemization sheet for petty cash expenses over \$50.

Section 9. Petty cash funds should be used for the following incidental expenses:

- a) postage;
- b) delivery expenses;
- c) interdepartmental transportation (reimbursements for parking, taxi, subway, bus, privately owned automobile (p.o.a.), etc.);
- d) single copies of publications (not subscriptions);
- e) office supplies not available in the Senate Stationery Room; and
- f) official telephone calls made from a staff member's residence or toll charges incurred within a staff member's duty station.

Petty cash funds should not be used for the procurement of equipment.

Section 10. Committees are encouraged to maintain a separate checking account only for the purpose of a petty cash fund and with a balance not in excess of \$300.

Section 11. Vouchers for the reimbursement of official travel expenses to a committee chairman or member, officer, employee, contractor, detailee, or witness shall be accompanied by an "Expense Summary Report—Travel" signed by such person. Vouchers for the reimbursement to any such individual for official expenses other than travel expenses shall be accompanied by an "Expense Summary Report—Non-Travel" signed by such person.

#### APPENDIX A: THE FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

Pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 492, agreed to December 10, 1982, the Sergeant at Arms has the authority to consider and ascertain and, with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration, determine, compromise, adjust, and settle, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 171 of Title 28, United States Code (The Federal Tort Claims Act), any claim for money damages against the United States for injury of loss of property or personal injury or death caused by negligent or wrongful act or omission of any Member, Officer, or Employee of the Senate while acting within the scope of his/her employment. Any compromise, adjustment, or settlement of any such claim not exceeding \$2,500 shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on a voucher approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Payments of awards, compromises, or settlements in excess of \$2,500 are obtained by the agency by referring the award, compromise, or settlement to the General Accounting Office for payment.

Appropriations or funds for the payment of judgments and compromises are made available for payment of awards, compromises, and settlements under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

However, any award under the Federal Tort Claims Act in excess of \$25,000 cannot take effect except with the prior written approval of the Attorney General.

#### VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss my absence today during rollcall vote No. 274. The vote was in reference to Executive Calendar No. 907, the nomination of Andrew von Eschenbach of Texas to be Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration. I had to be necessarily absent from this vote so that I could attend and speak at an international conference in England sponsored by the Ditchley Foundation to discuss the steps required to eradicate worldwide terrorism.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, today I rise to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the bombing of the Pearl Harbor naval base, a dark day in our country's rich history, brightened only by the courage and resolve of Americans soundly united to fight tyranny and bring order to chaos.

We honor the memory of the service men and women and civilians who fell defending our shores that day, and pay tribute to the thousands who would survive to rebuild, rearm, and lead our war effort abroad. Millions of Americans, young and old, would join these brave men and women in factories, mills, in tanks and in trenches fighting under one flag for a common goal.

President Roosevelt's day of infamy has lived on in the minds of those who bore witness to that day and in the hearts of the generations who have followed. Every soldier, sailor, airman, and marine, fighting with our flag on their shoulder, has been passed the strength and courage of the service men and women that came before them. Every generation's sacrifice is selfless and precious.

On this anniversary, let us remember properly those who have served our country in times of conflict and peace and those serving our country today.

#### UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S 2006 FREEDOM AWARD

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I seek recognition today to congratulate national political correspondent and syndicated columnist David S. Broder on being awarded the U.S. Capitol Historical Society's 2006 Freedom Award.

This award, presented annually by the Capitol Historical Society since 1993, recognizes and honors individuals and organizations that have advanced greater public understanding and appreciation for freedom as represented by the U.S. Capitol and Congress.

Following the presentation of the award to Mr. Broder, retiring Architect of the Capitol Alan M. Hantman's official portrait was also unveiled. Both of these men made brief statements. I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the following thoughtful remarks.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DAVID S. BRODER, 2006 UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY FREEDOM AWARD RECIPIENT, NOVEMBER 29, 2006

It is an honor to stand in this room, where so much history has been made. I appreciate the United States Capitol Historical Society for inviting Ann and me for this ceremony, and thank you for the privilege of being your speaker. I have been coming up here for more than 50 years now, since I was hired as a reporter by Congressional Quarterly, and every time I come up Pennsylvania Avenue and see that magnificent dome, my heart beats a little faster.

This building is majestic—far more so than the White House at the other end of the avenue. But even more impressive over the

years have been the men and women sent here from 50 states and 435 districts to struggle with the responsibilities imposed by Article I of our Constitution.

Article I—because the legislative branch is fundamental to our system of representative government. George Mitchell, when he was the Senate majority leader, had a speech passage I heard him deliver many times.

Senator Mitchell said, “We have had executives from the very beginning of human society, whether we called them kings or emperors or dictators. But democracy began when the Parliament established its independence from the crown, and an independent legislature has always been the best guarantor of freedom.”

We need to remember that—all of us, including those of us in the press. And we need to treat the Congress as respectfully and carefully as we do the president. I am not suggesting that there is something wrong with close scrutiny of congressional ethics—of the relations between lawmakers and interest groups, or legislative practices such as earmarks that steer money to favored individuals or groups.

But there ought to be parity. We know that presidents and vice presidents accept entertainment from people with large interests in government policy, and they raise large campaign contributions from them. We know that the White House and Cabinet departments steer money to their own favored constituencies and politically vital areas—but we’re somehow less outraged by it. And we often let the president, whichever party he may be, grab the credit for a notable achievement at a bill-signing ceremony, even when we know that the hard work has been done by legislators, often with little help or even active opposition from the executive.

I have written—and I firmly believe—that Congress does more for the press, with its hearings and with the myriad individual briefings and conversations between lawmakers and their aides and reporters, than any other part of government—and generally receives less consideration from the press in return.

One reason that Congress as an institution usually lags behind the president in public approval—no matter how high or low he may be at any given moment—is that Congress has no one who speaks for it as an institution, while the president has many spokesmen, all delivering the same message on any given day.

But also, the process that makes Congress work when it is working well is a process of slow negotiation and compromise, and the tendency in the press, even in so-called establishment news organizations, is to treat these incremental, process stories as boring—so readers and viewers have little idea what is happening in the day-to-day work of the Congress. But I would be less than honest if I did not also acknowledge that members of Congress themselves find fault with the working of the legislative branch.

During this past year, I have heard more concern—and more criticisms—from members of both parties than I can ever recall. The public may have been saying earlier this month, “We’re mad as hell and we’re not going to take it any more.” But I was hearing the same thing from inside these halls for many months before Election Day. I would not attempt to catalogue all the frustrations. But I have come to believe that many of them are rooted in a structural problem in our politics for which we have not found a solution.

Most of the political reform efforts in the past three decades have aimed at the issue of money in politics. A few have had useful effects. Reporting of contributions and spend-

ing is now clearer and prompter. Also, I think it healthy that members of Congress may no longer pick up the phone and ask individuals or groups directly for six-figure donations to their parties. But most of these campaign finance reform efforts have been futile, when it comes to reducing the influence of money on elections, or the burden on candidates and officeholders in raising it.

Meantime, another problem has grown far more serious—and is essentially unchecked. The introduction of computer technology to the drawing of district lines in state legislatures has changed the Congress in ways that are detrimental to its health. So precise are the measurements now available to the politicians drawing the lines that even in a year of political upheaval, such as this one, a tiny fraction of the House seats are really contested.

We saw a big turnover in the House this year, but about 375 of the 435 members had no contest to speak of. What that means is that the part of the national government that was designed by the founders to reflect most immediately even slight shifts in public sentiment has now become the part most immune to change. And that, in turn, has changed the dynamics of the House for the worse.

The inclination of members from safe districts is to play to their political base—whichever group or ideology that may be—and not look outside the base for allies or partners in legislation. We have seen that tendency among Republicans during their years of control, and we may now witness it among Democrats.

In either case, it tends to make the House a more polarized place—and less representative of the broad center of American politics—than it could be or should be. I do not know the answer to this problem. The Supreme Court has declined to deal with political gerrymandering. The voters in Ohio and California, when offered initiatives to take the line-drawing authority away from the politicians in the legislature and place it in more neutral hands, have said no.

It is not clear where to turn, but I would argue that this issue—rather than further refinements of the campaign finance system—should be at the top of the reform agenda. Perhaps, California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger and the Democratic legislature will revisit the question next year, with some hope of finding a bipartisan compromise for a reform that could serve as a model for other states.

Meantime, as Donald Rumsfeld might put it, we go to war again come January with the Congress that we’ve got. I am encouraged by the quality of some of the people in both parties I met who were successful challenger candidates in this election. But I am also keenly aware that, as always happens in a wave election, some of the losers were people of genuine talent and ability whose absence will be keenly felt.

Most of those who are sworn in here in January will have more time ahead of them in office than the president has remaining in his term. One can hope that they will bring that long-term perspective to their work, and make the fight for freedom and justice their goal, rather than the next election. When people continually express low levels of trust in Congress, it is not just a problem for the party in power. It is a reflection on our whole system of representative government—the greatest blessing a free people has ever enjoyed.

HON. ALAN M. HANTMAN, FAIA, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY—OFFICIAL PORTRAIT CEREMONY, NOVEMBER 29, 2006

Thank you, Chairman Ehlers, Senator Stevens, and the Joint Committee on the Li-

brary for accepting my portrait into the Capitol art collection, and thank you, Congressman Sarasin, for that generous introduction. And I truly mean thank you.

I thank you and the United States Capitol Historical Society, not only for the great honor paid to me in commissioning this wonderful portrait and presenting it to the United States Congress, but also for being such an integral part of life here on Capitol Hill.

Thank you for serving as the institution that consistently steps back from the day-to-day issues and taking the long view—the historical perspective so important for putting things in the context of the big picture of what we are all about in this great democracy of ours.

The concept of the Freedom Award, so appropriately presented to David Broder this evening, highlights for us the underlying basics of freedom, democracy, and representative government—the very foundations upon which our country is built. Congratulations, Mr. Broder.

In looking at the mosaic of the past 10 years, I think about the momentous changes we have seen here on Capitol Hill. In fact, change appears to be the only constant on the Hill.

As the tenth Architect of the Capitol, I have been acutely aware of my stewardship responsibilities for the national treasures under my care. The fundamental, yet very challenging responsibilities of preserving and enhancing the more than 300 acres of grounds and 15 million square feet of buildings were critically impacted by post-9/11 security requirements—and, in this respect we have, unfortunately, lost much of our innocence as we try to strike the right balance between security and openness.

The need to welcome visitors respectfully to “the People’s House,” to protect the Congress, the visitors, and the Capitol itself, are the underlying reasons for constructing the new Visitor Center. It is the Capitol’s ninth increment of growth in its 213 year history and, as Ron stated, increases its overall size by another 70 percent.

The completion of the Capitol Visitor Center next year will enable the millions who visit each year to be screened respectfully and safely hundreds of feet from the Capitol. They will be welcomed into a building that complements the Capitol itself in its use of similar stonework, other quality materials, and well-proportioned spaces that will stand the test of time. Orientation films and a major exhibition area showcasing artifacts and documents that highlight the flow of our history and the aspirations of our nation will prepare those visitors to tour the Capitol itself. These exhibits offer the opportunity to learn about the Congress and, hopefully, inspire young and old to get more involved in their government.

I take great pride in this historic project and am honored to work with the many hundreds of dedicated professionals and tradesmen and women committed to bringing it to fruition next year.

As Congressman Sarasin mentioned, the Capitol Visitor Center is only one of the many AOC projects across Capitol Hill, such as the ongoing Supreme Court renovation, the many security and fire and life-safety projects, the Power Plant modernization, and the recently-dedicated National Garden project, and many projects for the Library of Congress, among others. Integral to the success of these projects and the day-to-day operations here on the Hill are the 2,000 people who make up the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

Each person on this hard-working team takes great pride in their work and the many contributions they make every day maintaining and operating this city within a city.

Together, we have transformed this Agency over the last 10 years into a cohesive and professional team that efficiently and effectively supports and serves the Congress; an Agency which will continue to do so for generations to come. It is the people of the AOC that are the heart of this organization and I am so very proud to have led the AOC team through these challenging years of growth and change. I want to thank each person for their dedication and commitment to excellence. There are some people here tonight who have gone on to other places—I thank you for your service to the AOC and the Congress. There are also many of you here tonight who will continue on with our mission, working with our Chief Operating Officer Stephen Ayers and the next Architect of the Capitol to continue our efforts as good stewards of these national treasures. I wish you all well and I know that you will continue to make me proud going forward.

I would also like to congratulate and thank Michael Shane Neal for this truly sensitive portrait, including his rendition of Thomas Ustick Walter's Dome, and the Frederick Law Olmsted lantern as the framing elements of this work.

These were, of course, designed and built by those who went before us—but they speak strongly to the continuity of the Congress as our country has continued to grow, and the needs of the Capitol have continued to evolve.

When Shane and I discussed possible settings for the portrait, he photographed many alternative locations, but we ultimately agreed that the symbolic action of my descending the steps into the new Capitol Visitor Center with the Dome and the lantern in the background would enhance this sense of continuity.

I thank you, Shane, not only for being the fine artist that you are, but also for your patience during multiple sittings and the gracious hospitality you and Melanie extended to Roz and me on our visit to your studio in Nashville. I also would like to extend a special thank you to our Curator, Barbara Wolanin, for assisting with the initial selection of Shane and for lending her keen eye throughout the process.

As I look around this stately room that has itself witnessed so many historic events, I see the faces of many people who have been so important to me as Architect of the Capitol, as a member of the Congressional, Washington, D.C., and professional architectural communities, those who have been my friends for decades, as well as members of my family who have blessed me with their love and support through both good and difficult times. And, I thank you personally, Senator Warner, for being here this evening and for having championed my candidacy what seems like so many years ago as Chairman of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee.

At a wonderful moment like this, I can't help but think of those who have gone before. . . . of my father who worked nights in the Post Office. We often talked of things past and the possibilities of the future when he came home from work at 5 a.m., and I was still awake cramming for exams. My soft-spoken mother supplemented the family income as a bookkeeper, and enriched our lives through her artwork and her dreams.

I think of Roz's Mom and Dad, who lost so many loved ones in the Holocaust, our grandparents who immigrated here—who came through Ellis Island seeking a better life. I think of their financial struggles and personal sacrifices and the value they placed on strong family ties and education, and am forever grateful for the legacies they have left to Roz and me, our children, and grandchildren.

It is humbling to stand here today and to recognize and appreciate the fact that Roz and I have taken part in the flow of our nation's history in some small way. I am truly honored to follow in the footsteps of the first nine Architects of the Capitol as we unveil this portrait and see it donated by the United States Capitol Historical Society to the collections of the United States Congress.

Thank you all so very, very much.

### HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

CAPTAIN JASON HAMILL

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to CPT Jason Hamill, U.S. Army, 31, who grew up in Salem, CT.

Nearing the completion of a year-long tour in Bagdad, serving with E Company, 3rd Battalion, 67th Armored Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, TX, Captain Hamill died of injuries sustained when his military vehicle encountered an improvised explosive device.

Known for his sense of humor and as a bit of a mischief maker, he was a proud family man. He followed in his father's footsteps serving in the military with a deep, strong sense of purpose and belief in what he was doing. Prior to entering the Army, Captain Hamill was a member of ROTC at the University of Connecticut earning the respect of his fellow members and classmates, as well as his engineering degree. He lived as a true patriot and defender of our great Nation's principles of freedom and justice serving in Afghanistan and Kosovo in addition to Iraq.

Captain Hamill is a true example of the powerful American spirit that permeates this Nation's history. He served as a messenger of high justice and idealism in the best tradition of American principles and patriotism. I am both proud and grateful that we have the kind of fighting force exemplified by Captain Hamill serving in the Persian Gulf—and the strong families back at home sending their love and support.

He was a credit to his family, his community, his service, and his country. Our Nation extends its heartfelt condolences to his wife, Karen, who he just married last year, and his parents, Sharon and Richard. We extend our appreciation for sharing this outstanding soldier with us, and we offer our prayers and support. You may be justifiably proud of his contributions which extend above and beyond the normal call of duty.

CORPORAL ADAM A. GALVEZ, USMC

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, today I rise in solemn tribute to CPL Adam A. Galvez of the Marines who gave his life in the service of his country during the global war on terrorism.

Over the past few weeks, I have had a chance to talk with Adam's mother Amy and his father Tony. They are wonderful people who are truly proud of their son. In speaking with them, I quickly learned just what a hero Adam was.

A lot of people use that word "hero" today without thinking about what it really means. I like to define it as an individual doing extraordinary things that serve the greater good. Adam's actions clearly fit the bill.

For example, I understand that a month before his death, Adam was wounded while outside a building with several fellow marines after a suicide bomber detonated an explosive device. The explosion caused the building to collapse. Yet, instead of tending to his own wounds, Adam, began to dig, while under fire, for his fellow marines trapped in the rubble.

That is the mark of a true hero.

Accordingly, I am proud to say that the Salt Lake City Council unanimously voted to name a street in my hometown the "Adam Galvez Street." I cannot think of anything more appropriate.

I also want to acknowledge East High School sophomore Junior Cruz, who as part of his Eagle Scout project came up with the idea of "Adam Galvez Street" and saw it through to its fruition.

I am blessed to live in a great State in the greatest country in the world. When I learn about the lives of young heroes such as Adam Galvez, I am reminded that our true greatness lies in the sacrifice of such noble and brave service members.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DANIEL G. DOLAN, USA

Mr. President, on this the 65th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, I rise to pay tribute to a young American who gave his life to ensure that our nation will never be attacked again. That young man's name was PFC Daniel G. Dolan.

Just 1 month before his 19th birthday, Private First Class Dolan joined the Army during a time of war. No doubt due to his professionalism, Private First Class Dolan was assigned to the 3rd Brigade of the 2nd Infantry Division which, of course, is the elite 1st Stryker Brigade. This professionalism was also recognized when he was awarded, posthumously, the Bronze Star, Purple Heart and Combat Infantry Badge.

We, as a nation, are truly blessed to have such young men and women who are willing to serve. Private First Class Dolan's life was short, but from what I have read it was full. I understand that he was an avid hockey player and fan who played for Roy High School and was part of an amateur hockey association. I also been told that standing up for what is right is something that Private First Class Dolan did since childhood, standing up for his little sister and the other children in the neighborhood. Most of all he was a wonderful son to his parents Tim and Fay Dolan.

I believe that his sister Michelle said it best: "Everyone was proud of him. He just wanted to serve his country, to be there for his country. . . . I think he was scared when he went to Iraq, but he really wanted to go and serve us all."

Such words can only describe a hero.